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High Resolution Stratospheric Winds From Chemical Smoke Trail Experiments at White Sands Missile Range and Wallops Island

ANTONIO F. QUESADA

30 July 1982



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This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

OR. ALVA T. STAIR, Jr.

Chief Scientist

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15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) 14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(II different from Controlling Office) Unclassified 15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRABING SCHEDULE 16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited. 17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report) 18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES 19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Stratospheric winds Windshears Chemical smoke trails 20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report describes some recent improvements in the hardware and software used to measure photographic images of chemical smoke trails. It also presents measurements of winds and windshears for five experiments conducted at White Sands Missile Range and Wallops Island from 1973 to 1978. In addition, it discusses sources of error in the measurements and suggests means of reducing the errors to improve the vertical resolution of the wind and windshear profiles.

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Preface

The author wishes to thank Mr. C.A. Trowbridge, who conducted the film measurements and was responsible for much of the data reduction. He also thanks Ms. P.M. Bench for the preparation of the wind hodographs.

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High Resolution Stratospheric Winds From Chemical Smoke Trail Experiments at White Sands Missile Range and Wallops Island

1. INTRODUCTION

During the past several years, the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory (AFGL), Aeronomy Division (LKD) has conducted a number of rocket experiments for the purpose of releasing in a controlled manner a thick trail of titanium tetrachloride to make high resolution measurements of stratospheric winds and windshears. The measurements show jagged wind profiles consistent with the view that turbulence in the stratosphere occurs in thin layers that form randomly. There are structural features in the wind field, corresponding to high spatial frequencies, that lead to high shears over short vertical distances. These, in turn, are responsible for the onset of instabilities that grow into flattened turbulent regions, accounting for some of the vertical transport of tracers or pollutants injected into the stratosphere. Zones of intermittent mixing are thus created which, in the course of time, have an effect analogous to a diffusion process with a characteristic diffusion parameter. The present report is concerned with a general description of improved technique used to reduce and analyze the raw photographic data. It also presents the wind and windshear data gathered in the course of five rocket flights for which the triangulation has been found to be both consistent and reproducible. Finally, the report contains

⁽Received for publication 29 July 1982)

a discussion of some possible means of improving the accuracy and resolution of stratospheric winds computed from smoke trail data. The transport problem has been addressed by Dewan, ¹

2. COLLECTION OF RAW DATA

Chemical vapor or smoke trails dispensed from rockets have been used for over two decades to serve as visible tracers of atmospheric wind speed and direction. For stratospheric altitudes AFGL/LKD utilizes a mixture of titanium tetrachloride and water-methanol solution to form a thick trail that follows the motions of the wind field, and remains well defined for periods of several minutes. At later times the spreading of the trail may be used to estimate the magnitude and altitude dependence of the molecular diffusion coefficient. Details of payload configuration, and vapor release hardware are given by Vickery² and by Stokes et al. ³ The trails are photographed at regular intervals from the time of their injection into the ambient air until they drift out of the field of view of the cameras, or have become too tenuous to be photographed. In most cases this happens some fifteen minutes after the chemical smoke is vented from the rocket. Figure 1 shows the evolution of one trail (Trail "20 MAY") photographed from a triangulation station located about 25 km northwest of the launching site. The cameras are located at two or more ground stations chosen, when possible, to optimize the geometrical factors that influence the accuracy of the triangulation procedure that, subsequently, will reconstruct the successive positions of each point on the trail. We shall not dwell here on the characteristics of the cameras, the film, the exposure sequence or the film development needed to obtain negatives with sufficiently high contrast and low granularity to allow the triangulation to have a vertical resolution of 10 meters or better. These characteristics were listed in an earlier report by Quesada and Trowbridge. 4 In the following sections we shall describe changes and

^{1.} Dewan, E.M. (1981) Turbulent vertical transport due to thin intermittent mixing layers in the stratosphere and other stable fluids, Science 211(No. 4486):1041-1042.

Vickery, W. K. (1975) Techniques for Depositing Visible Smoke Trails in the Stratosphere for Measurements of Winds and Turbulence, AFCRL-TR-75-0221, ADA013792.

^{3.} Stokes, C.S., Murphy, W.J., and Smith, E.W. (1974) Experimental and Flight Evaluation of the Titanium Tetrachloride, Water-Methanol System for the Production of Smoke Trails, AFCRL-TR-74-0496, ADA006126.

Quesada, A. F., and Trowbridge, C. A. (1976) Analysis of Smoke Trail Photographs to Determine Stratospheric Winds and Shears, AFGL-TR-76-0243, ADA035504.

improvements introduced into the measurement of the trail and star background images, and in the triangulation procedure since publication of the report just referenced.

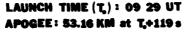




Figure 1. Evolution of Trail "20 MAY". Launched at Wallops Island on 20 May 1978, and photographed from Triangulation site near Pocomoke City, Maryland

2.1 Camera Orientation

Precise wind measurements depend on the accuracy with which the orientation of the camera is determined. To observe the motion of segments of a trail at a 50-km range at 10-meter intervals, we cannot tolerate angular errors that exceed 0.005 degree. Fortunately, when considerable pointing errors exist, their presence becomes apparent during the triangulation and velocity determination. They produce abrupt discontinuities in the trail position, and excessively large wind shears. Pointing errors are introduced by a variety of causes; for example, wind gusts that momentarily jar the cameras, accidental operator contact with the camera mount, differential expansion of the mount due to uneven neating, misidentification of dim stars in the calibration frames, film stretching due to malfunction of the film processor, and so on. Optimization procedures may be applied to reduce errors of this type, but they generally produce slightly different wind fields, and

we no longer use them. Vector procedures are used to determine the camera orientation and focal length from photographs of stars in the field of view of the cameras. They are described in various reports. 5,6 The vector procedures relate the star image positions in the film plane to their equatorial coordinates (right ascension and declination). The computations require knowing the time at which the calibration photograph was exposed and the camera site location on the Earth's surface (latitude, longitude, and height above mean sea level). These are taken from geodetic survey information with a target accuracy of 10 meters. Camera azimuth, elevation and horizontal tilt, and the precise focal length of the lens are determined with standard deviations consistent with the desired triangulation accuracy. For the cameras employed at the WSMR and Wallops Island experiments, standard deviations of 0.005 degree for the angles, and 0.01 cm for the focal lengths were routinely computed when 12 to 15 stars were used to determine the camera parameters. These deviations, translated to spatial positions, produce errors of the order of 5 meters at the (typically) 50-km range that separates the cameras from the center section of a stratospheric smoke trail.

2.2 Film Measurements

In principle, it is possible to use pairs of photographic negatives taken simultaneously from two separate ground stations to reconstruct the spatial location of the trail at the instant it was photographed. To do so, we must know the geographical location of the site and the orientation of each camera. The orientation of the cameras is usually defined by giving the azimuths and elevations of the optical axes. In addition, we must know the focal length of the lenses. In practice there are many pitfalls which may introduce small but unacceptable errors in the triangulation. Some have been discussed by Trowbridge, together with means to minimize or compensate for their effects. The basic principle is to measure very accurately the coordinates of closely spaced points on the center-line of the trail image. To establish a reference coordinate system common to all photographs, fiducial marks are recorded on every frame when the trail is photographed. Since several hundred to a few thousand coordinate pairs must be measured on each frame, a semiautomatic, computer controlled densitometric system was designed and built to measure, digitize, and record these coordinates on magnetic tape. The instrument and the

^{5.} Quesada, A.F. (1971) Application of Vector and Matrix Methods to Triangulation of Chemical Releases in the Upper Atmosphere, AFCRL-71-0233, AD729448.

^{6.} Quesada, A.F. (1975) Vector Evaluation of Triangulation Camera Parameters From Star Photographs, AFCRL-TR-75-0451, ADA019655.

Trowbridge, C.A. (1982) <u>Identification of Requirements for Atmospheric Data</u>, AFGL-TR-82-0015, ADA113640.

software needed to make it operation all were described by Trowbridge and Andrus. 8 Recently, a series of modifications was needed to reestablish the operational status of the instrument, many of whose digital components were over 10 years old and could not be replaced or repaired when they malfunctioned. The instrument is a video based system with an encoded stage that transports the film, and upon command from the computer aligns the optic axis of the video camera with any point of the photographic negative under examination. Electronics for processing the input signals were designed to provide adjustable operating ranges of approximately 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 3.0 optical density units (D). These ranges may be shifted to cover any portion of the total useful range (4D) of the densitometer. The system, shown diagrammatically in Figure 2, is unique in that gross alignment of features to be measured may be accomplished using distances and densities from the off-axis video. Fine positioning and measurement of the densities of desired features are performed on the video axis as the film is aligned with the axis by the moving stage. Thus, effects of field curvature, distortion, and system photometric nonuniformity (vignetting) are essentially removed. Final coordinate information is obtained only from the extremely accurate stage drive and encoders. The maximum error is less than 10 μ m over a 150-mm total displacement, with repeatability and precision better than $2 \mu m$.

The digitization procedure begins with the alignment of the film frame on the scanner, using two fiducial markers to set one axis of the film coordinate system perpendicular to one axis of the scanning system. A third fiducial is then used to determine one point of the second axis of the film coordinate net, whose center coincides with the camera optical axis. The trail digitization proper starts with the introduction of atrail "skeleton," that is, a series of guide points widely spaced along the trail image which are entered manually using a joy-stick control to transport the film to the desired positions. These points provide starting and ending points for the curve following software of the computer system, and allow both accurate determination of the coordinates of the trail axis, and motion in the proper direction along the trail, with minimal operator intervention. Proper direction along the trail is crucial, particularly at late times when very frequently the trail image shows closed loops that must be traversed in the correct direction, in order to avoid serious discontinuities in the triangulation.

Star calibration photographs require long exposures (2 min) and each star image is a narrow arc segment on the film, resulting from the Earth's rotation during the exposure time. The coordinates of the center point of each track (corresponding to a time midway between the beginning and end of the exposure) are found by

^{8.} Trowbridge, C.A., and Andrus, W.S. (1978) An Automated Coordinate Measuring System for Smoke Trail Photographs, AFGL-TR-78-0231, ADA062485.

first digitizing and storing coordinates and densities measured on the axis of the arc. Density and position information are then transferred to the computer, which identifies the end points of the axial arc and calculates the position of its center. Star tracks have been found to provide star locations with a higher precision than obtained from the point images produced by short exposures.

2.3 Trail Position and Horizontal Velocity Measurements

The triangulation program uses the coordinates of the trail centerline as viewed from two sites, the site geodetic coordinates, and each camera orientation which, as explained previously, is derived from the star calibration photographs. In principle, this is sufficient to reconstruct the spatial location of the trail. We have implemented the vector-matrix techniques described in References 5 and 6 to create a software package that improves significantly the ease and speed of the triangulation. In practice, computational problems, such as described by Trowbridge et al, 9 may degrade the accuracy of the results over short sections of the trail and reduce the vertical resolution by a factor of approximately 2. One reason is that the trails generally have no features that can be uniquely identified on photographs taken simultaneously from widely separated locations. Triangulation is, therefore, performed using an iterative approach that minimizes discrepancies in the dihedral angle computed from each site to a given point on the trail. The quantity which is minimized, and serves as a figure of merit, is the angular mismatch between the normals to the dihedral planes, each of which is defined by the common line through the two observation sites and the lines-of-sight to the points that we wish to match. The spatial position of the trail (altitude, latitude and longitude) is determined, assuming a spherical Earth, from the intersection (or near intersection) of the line-of-sight vectors for points that have been matched. The data are stored for later use by the computer program that calculates the horizontal velocities from trail positions corresponding to known time intervals.

Improvements in the triangulation procedure were obtained by a change in the dihedral angle tolerances that resulted in point matching with a much higher accuracy. With tigher tolerances, about 50 percent of the digitized points are discarded during the triangulation. This means that the altitude resolution finally obtained is somewhat less than 10 m, although the raw data were digitized with about a 5-m resolution. Measures of "goodness of fit" for the triangulation other than control over the dihedral angle mismatch, such as average film plane mismatch and average separation vector, have also been improved by a factor of 10. There is also excellent agreement between the velocity profiles calculated from triangulation site number 1 against site number 2, or the reverse pairing. ⁷

^{9.} Trowbridge, C.A., Kofsky, I.L., and Johnson, R.H. (1978) Recording and Analysis of Optical Data From Stratospheric Dynamics Experiments, AFGL-TR-78-0015, ADA054013.

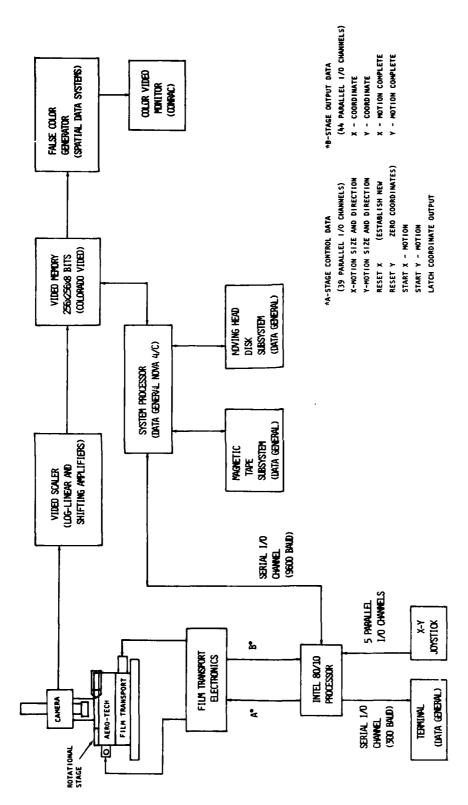


Figure 2. Block Diagram of the Coordinate Measuring System

Further study of the change in the triangulation procedure, that is, insisting that the dihedral angular mismatch be extremely small, has shown that it very effectively preserves trail continuity. The larger values of dihedral angle mismatch previously tolerated permitted an accumulation of error to occur, and grow up to a limit. This was followed by several consecutive mismatches, and then again by error buildup. The resulting sawtooth error generated small discontinuities (and occasionally larger ones) that proved to be troublesome when the shears were computed. Owing to the smaller percentage of matches obtained when a tight dihedral angle tolerance is introduced, some resolution is lost. We have estimated that in order to maintain an average 10-m vertical resolution, the raw data must be digitized at intervals of about 12 μ m (on the film plane) for a 50-km range. The exact value depends on the degree of distortion of the trail induced by the wind field. By reducing the separation between consecutive scans to $12 \mu m$, we will substantially increase the time required to digitize each frame. A possible reduction in the digitization workload has been suggested in Reference 7. It requires digitizing the films from one site at the nominal 10-m resolution, and the other site at a higher resolution.

With introduction of the change in the triangulation procedure, the major source of error for determining trail positions is the precision with which the camera orientation can be measured. Better measurements can be made if one records the start and end times of the exposure with an accuracy of 0.1 second. An increase in the number of stars used (currently 10 to 15) and a finer digitizing interval (typically 20 μ m) could also contribute to more precise camera orientation parameters.

The next step of the smoke trail method is to determine winds from the point trail positions. The trail position data from the triangulation are interpolated at equal altitude intervals by either a cubic polynomial or a cubic spline. Then, a least-squares analysis of position versus time is introduced to derive average horizontal velocities. Ordinarily, we can use a sequence of 4 to 6 frames spanning an interval of about 2 to 3 minutes. Minor changes were made to the velocity routines to correct inconsistencies on the assignment of the time separation for sequential trail positions. The velocity values were unaffected by the change, but the uncertainty associated with each velocity was reduced by nearly a factor of 2.

3. WIND AND WINDSHEAR RESULTS

The wind measurements which will be presented in this section were made from raw data collected from 1973 to 1978. In Appendix A, we list the trails and star calibrations whose images were digitized. For the trails, some features of the

smoke release are indicated. Some of the trails consist of up to 10 segments. By breaking up the trail in this manner, we can unambiguously identify common points on different views of the trail, and thus facilitate the operation of the triangulation package. Although the rocket vehicle and the smoke release mechanism after 1973 were selected to cover the altitude range 15 to 50 km, it is often impossible to use the entire length of the trail. For example, sometimes the camera viewing angles are optimum for the lower sections of the trail, but are much less adequate for the upper portions, whose images show multiple overlapping of segments or extreme foreshortening that obliterates structural details, or does not permit triangulation with the required resolution.

The following pages contain the results of our measurements in graphical form. In Appendix B we list a typical output of the triangulation and wind programs. A complete data file for all trails is available on magnetic tape.

For the winds, we have computed the East-West, North-South components, and the resultant wind speed. We have also computed some hodographs. In the shear diagrams we have displayed the values of

$$S = \sqrt{\left(\frac{V_{E-W}}{\Delta z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V_{N-S}}{\Delta z}\right)^2}$$

as a function of altitude.

We note that, in general, a hodograph covering an altitude interval of many kilometers in the stratosphere, is usually of limited value, because of the convoluted nature of the curve traced by the tip of the vector wind. This is well illustrated in Figure 20, where altitude ranges from 18 to 33 km. On the other hand, if the altitude interval extends over a few kilometers, as in Figure 19, the hodograph can be very informative.

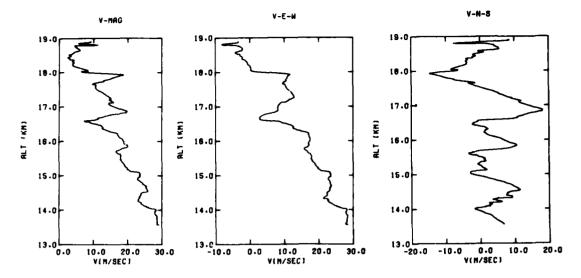


Figure 3. Wind vs Altitude for Trail "FLORA". Rocket launched at WSMR on 4 June 1973 at 1230 UT

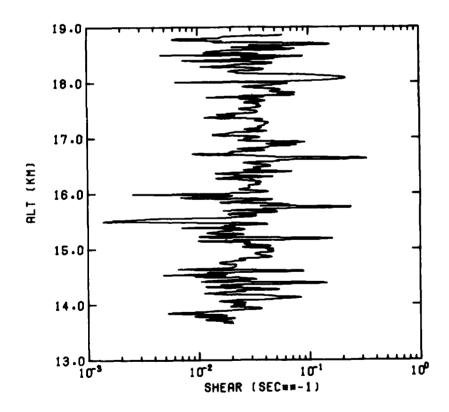


Figure 4. Windshear vs Altitude for Trail "FLORA"

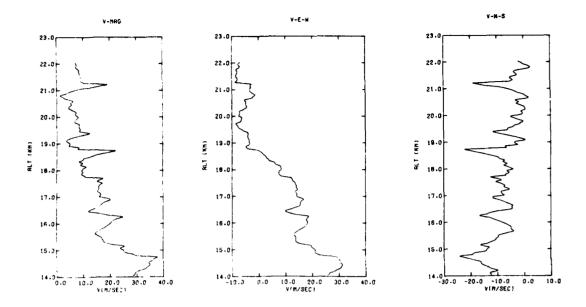


Figure 5. Wind vs Altitude for Trail "IRIS". Rocket launched from WSMR on 6 June 1973 at 1200 UT $\,$

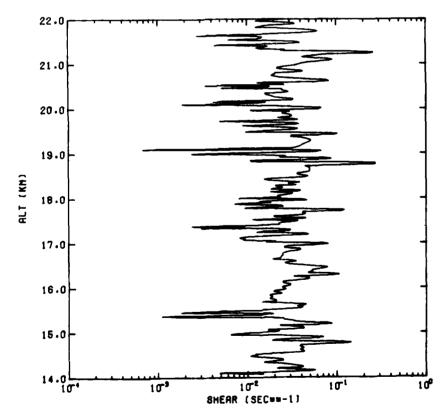


Figure 6. Windshear vs Altitude for Trail "IRIS"

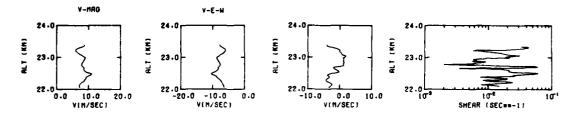


Figure 7. Wind and Windshear for Upper Section of Trail "IRIS"

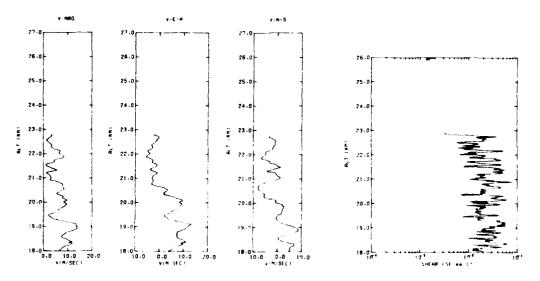


Figure 8. Wind and Windshear vs Altitude for Lower Section of Trail "22 APRIL". Rocket launched from WSMR on 22 April 1977 at 1215 UT

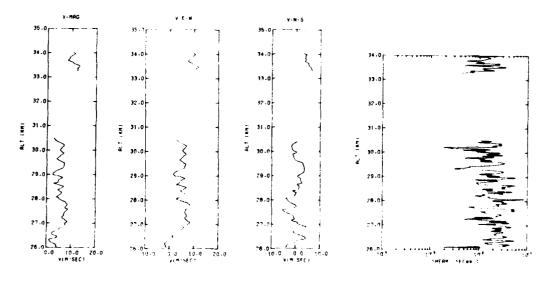


Figure 9. Wind and Windshear vs Altitude for Midsection of Trail "22 APRIL"

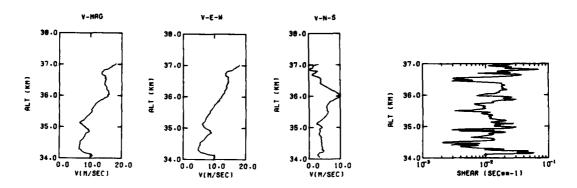


Figure 10. Wind and Windshear vs Altitude for Upper Section of Trail "22 APRIL"

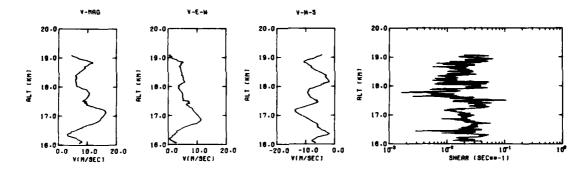


Figure 11. Wind and Windshear vs Altitude for Lower Section of Trail "20 MAY". Rocket launched from Wallops Island on 20 May 1978 at 0929 UT

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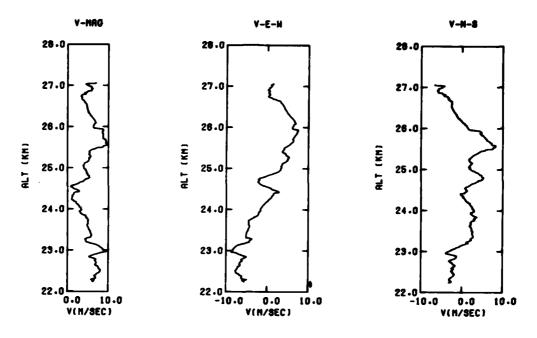


Figure 12. Wind vs Altitude for Mid-lower Section of Trail "20 MAY"

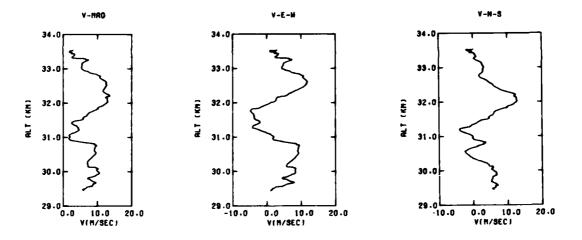


Figure 13. Wind vs Altitude for Mid-upper Section of Trail "20 MAY"

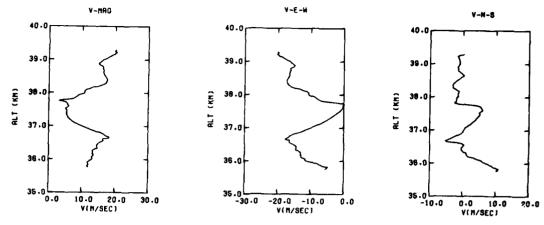
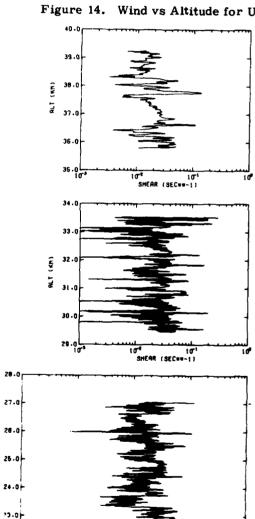


Figure 14. Wind vs Altitude for Upper Section of Trail "20 MAY"



10"E SMEAR (SECUS-11

27.0

26.0

27.00

Figure 15. Windshear vs Altitude for Mid- and Upper Sections of Trail "20 MAY"

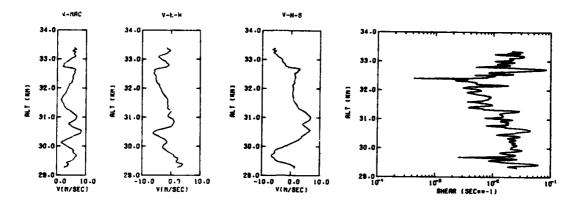


Figure 16. Wind and Windshear vs Altitude for Trail "22 MAY". Rocket launched from Wallops Island on 22 May 1978 at 0927 UT

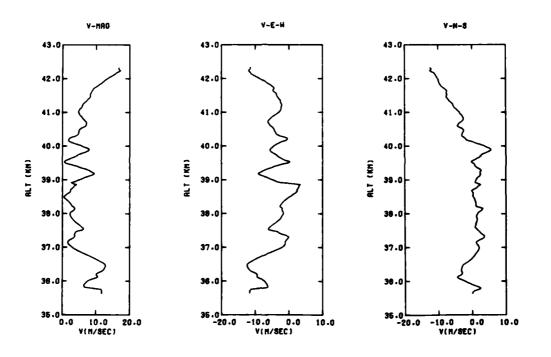


Figure 17. Wind vs Altitude for Upper Section of Trail "22 MAY"

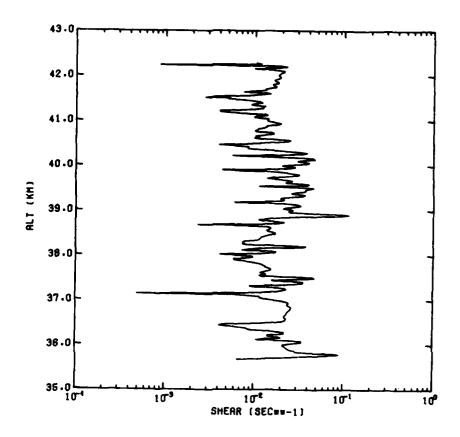


Figure 18. Windshear vs Altitude for Upper Section of Trail "22 MAY"

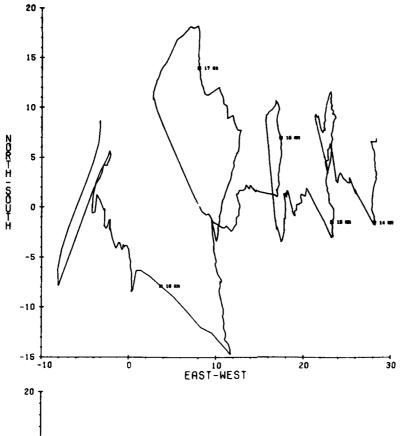


Figure 19. Hodograph for Trail "FLORA"

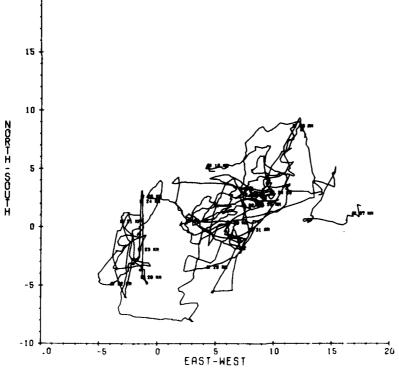


Figure 20. Hodograph for Trail "22 APRIL"

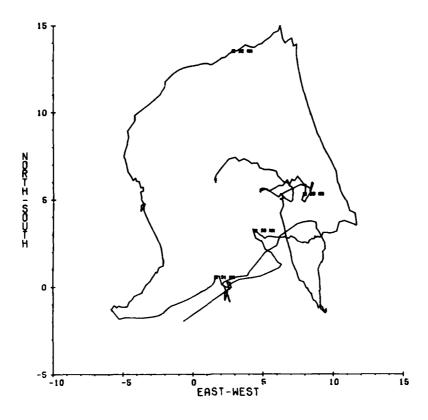


Figure 21. Hodograph for Trail "20 MAY"

4. DISCUSSION

Measurements of stratospheric winds and windshears with high vertical resolution show that the dynamic structure of the stratosphere is very complex. A salient feature is the presence, in nearly every case, of a variety of motions corresponding to scales of tens of meters, and varying in relatively short times, superimposed on longer time and spatial motions that represent the response to such factors as tidal forces and diurnal heating. The fine scale motions are particularly apparent when a comparison is made of simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, soundings of the stratosphere by means of techniques that have widely different vertical resolution. Figures 22, 23, and 24 show smoke trail measurements done during an earlier programe at WSMR, and rawinsonde profiles at essentially the same time. Lack of total agreement between the rawinsonde and the smoothed smoke trail profiles is to be expected because of time differentials, and the impossibility of matching the paths of the rawinsonde balloon and the smoke trail rocket. The comparison shows, however, that gross structural features of the wind field persist over time intervals of minutes and horizontal distances of kilometers.

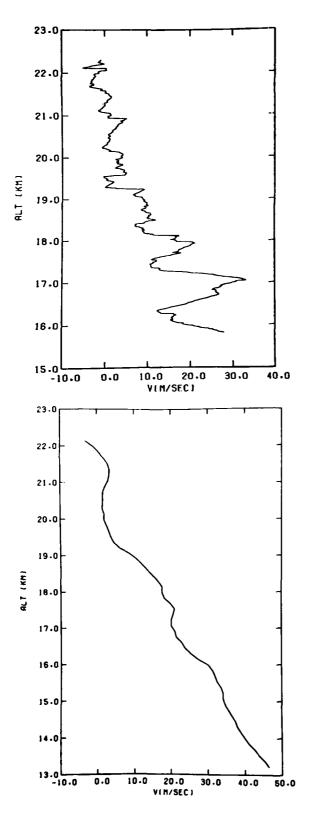


Figure 22. Easterly Velocity Profile Determined From Release "APPOLON" by the Smoke Trail Method

Figure 23. Easterly Velocity Profile at Time of "APPOLON" Determined by Rawinsonde Tracking

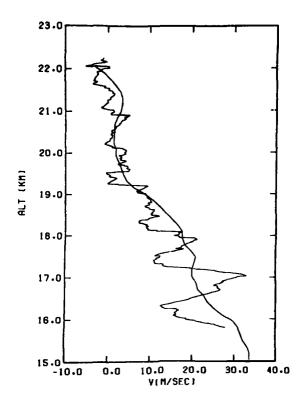


Figure 24. Superposition of Figures 22 and 23 to Compare Altitude Resolution

One dash for the trail of 20 May 1978 was redigitized using a ration in respect of 12 μ m (rather than the more common 48 μ m), in order to determine whether the denser positional data would improve the accuracy and vertical resolution of the winds. When the triangulation results were scrutinized, it was clear that the average altitude increment had been reduced by approximately a factor of 3. However, no improvement was observed in the standard deviation of the resultant winds. It was evident that improper pairing of points from each site was responsible for discontinuities in the triangulation that led to spurious shears. Repeating the triangulation with a tigher tolerance for the dihedral angle did not improve the results. We have concluded that the appearance of artificially high shears is often caused by attempts to reduce data with a resolution finer than the natural limit imposed by the precision with which the camera orientation and focal length are computed. For the measurements given in this report, this limit lies between 10 and 15 meters. On the other hand, smoke trails afford in practice, as our measurements demonstrate, a technique for the determination of horizontal winds at intervals of 10 meters with

a standard deviation in the velocity that averages 50 cm per sec. These numbers apply to large sections of the trails. There are sometimes short intervals along the trails where the measurements are not that good. Loss of vertical resolution by a factor of 2, and wind velocities with errors exceeding 1 m per sec occur when the trail is embedded in a wind field that aligns a short section of it with a line-ofsight from one of the cameras. In such cases, there is a one-to-many point correspondence for the images recorded at each of two sites, and vertical resolution as well as wind velocity are correspondingly degraded. In principle, it is possible to refine the measurements of the trail images to provide sampling of the wind field at vertical intervals of 2 meters, and have the granularity of the film set the limit for the fine scale structure. To realize this improvement, however, it would be necessary to increase the accuracy of the camera orientation and focal length determination, which at present, limits the resolution to no better than about 10 meters. Obtaining higher accuracy for the camera parameters does not appear unsurmountable. We estimate, for example, that a factor of 2 in vertical resolution can be gained by increasing the accuracy in timing the beginning and end of a star calibration exposure to 0.1 sec, and reducing the error in synchronization of cameras at different sites to a comparable value. At present both of these timing errors vary between 1/2 and 1 sec.

Further analysis of the data presented in this report is in progress. It will contribute to the study of statistical properties of stratospheric wind fields, and will form the basis for forthcoming reports.

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Appendix A

Summery of Data Digitized

Summary of Data Digitized

Event Name or Date	Frame	Site	Data
FLORA	14	Seehorn	Single Trail
4 Jun 73	17	Seehorn	13-19 km
	19	Seehorn	
	21	Seehorn	
	23	Seehorn	
	14	Hotel	
	17	Hotel	
	19	Hotel	
	21	Hotel	
IRIS	65	Seehorn	Single Trail
6 Jun 73	66	Seehorn	14-23 km
	67	Seehorn	11 DO RIII
	68	Seehorn	
	65	Hotel	
	66	Hotel	
	67	Hotel	
	68	Hotel	

Event Name or Date	Frame	Site	Data
22 Apr 77	81	Т5	Dashed Trail
	82	T5	18-37 km
	83	T5	
	84	T5	
	81	Two Buttes	
	82	Two Buttes	
	83	Two Buttes	
	84 85	Two Buttes	
	00	Two Buttes	
20 May 78	2	Pocomoke	Dashed Trail
•	3	Pocomoke	16-44 km
	4	Pocomoke	
	5	Pocomoke	
	6	Pocomoke	
	7	Pocomoke	
	8 9	Pocomoke	
	9	Pocomoke	
20 May 78	2	Wachapreague	
· ·	3	Wachapreague	
	4	Wachapreague	
	5	Wachapreague	
	6	Wachapreague	
	7	Wachapreague	
	8 9	Wachapreague	
	9	Wachapreague	
20 May 78	4	Pocomoke	High Resolution Scans
	5	Pocomoke	of Dash 3 - Maximum
	6	Pocomoke	Increment = $12 \mu m$
	7	Pocomoke	
	4	Wachapreague	
	5	Wachapreague	
	6 7	Wachapreague	
	•	Wachapreague	
22 May 78	41	Pocomoke	Dashed Trail
	42	Pocomoke	29-42 km
	43	Pocomoke	
	44	Pocomoke	
	45 46	Pocomoke	
	46 47	Pocomoke Pocomoke	
	41	Wachapreague	
	42 43	Wachapreague	
	44	Wachapreague Wachapreague	
	45	Wachapreague Wachapreague	
	46	Wachapreague	
	47	Wachapreague	

Summary of Star Frames Digitized

Event Name or Date	Frame	Site	Maximum Error (Along Star Track)
FLORA 4 Jun 73	9 11	Hotel Seehorn	± 24 μm
IRIS 6 Jun 73	63 63	Hotel Seehorn	± 20 μm
22 Apr 77	99 99	T5 Two Buttes	± 24 μm
20 May 78 22 May 78	1 20 1	Wachapreague Wachapreague Pocomoke	± 20 μm

Appendix B

Output of Position and Velocity Programs for Trail "IRIS"

The following pages contain a fraction of the output of the position program and the entire output of the velocity program for trail "IRIS."

Part I. Sample Output of the Triangulation Program

The listing of the position program displays the following information:

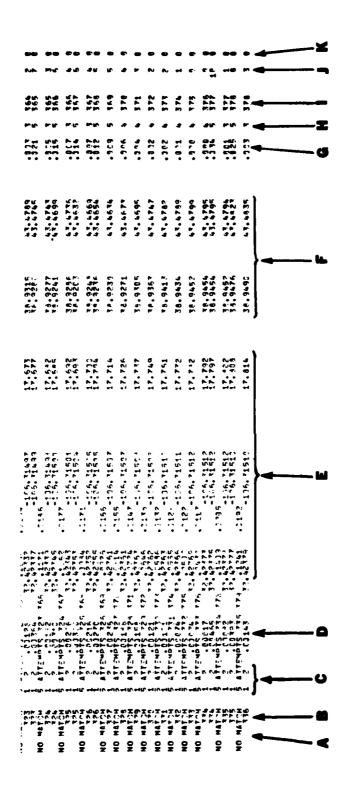
- A. First Entry
- If a match is found for a point belonging to site 1, it is blank. If no match is found the program writes a shortened line that begins with the words "NO MATCH" and then the number of points on the file corresponding to site 2 that it tried for a match "(#) ATTEMPTS". This is followed by the point numbers for which the best match could be established when the program examined in succession points from the file for site 2. The match, however, does not lead to a dihedral error within tolerance, and is rejected. Next the program writes the separation vector (meters) corresponding to this best match and the dihedral angular discrepancy in radians × 1,000,000.
- B. Second Entry
- The point number on the file of film plane coordinates corresponding to site 1 that is to be matched to some point on the file for site 2.

Site numbers. The triangulation program uses two Third and Fourth Entries sites at a time, but if more than two stations were active and provided photographic data one can use, for example, site 1 and site 2, or, site 1 and site 3, and D. Fifth Entry Numerical value of discrepancy (centimeters) when the point on site 1 which has just been matched is projected on the film plane of site 2. E. Sixth, Seventh Latitude and longitude (degrees) and altitude and Eighth (kilometers) above mean sea level for the point on the **Entries** trail for which a match has just been established. F. Ninth and Tenth Ranges to each site (kilometers) for the point on the Entries trail whose coordinates are given in E. Eleventh Entry Figure of merit for the present match. It represents the dihedral angular error (radians) \times 1,000,000. H. Twelfth Entry Number of points for file 2 that were tried before a match is found. If the first attempt leads to a dihedral angle within tolerance, the program does not jump to the next point, but rather tries a few neighboring points from site 2 to determine whether they result in smaller dihedral discrepancies, and then takes as a match the pairing with minimum dihedral error. Number of the point on file from site 2 that matched Thirteenth Entry

the point on file from site 1 whose number is listed in B.

J. Fourteenth Entry Magnitude (meters) of closure error of lines-of-sight from the 2 stations, that is, length of vector perpendicular to both line-of-sight vectors.

K. Fifteenth Entry Flag used to identify printing sequence selected for each line of output.



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ATTENDED OF STATE OF	3176	-106, 31533	15.241	36,2665	6428-24	.008 5 132	0 + 2
ATTEMPTS 134 174 1753	.1153	31617	15.253	38.2731	5886 "29	-	33 9
ATTEMPTS 119 135 119727 1166	90	31635	15.252	38-2327	42+8487	4	-
216° ±250° 25° 5100° 2	.9114 .9124	31636	15.274	38.2740	42.8396	.	175 2 0
ATTENDIO 64 137 . 42357 . 3115	.1115	11637	15.283	38.2724	42.4370	. 101 4 11	1 36 1 9
ATCASTS 32.620 2 2.62.77.2 2.62.7		16 16 16 16	15.295	38.2753	42.3369	1396 1 139	-3
2 93.185 32. 42.175 27.777 32. 42.175	1136.11	615	15, 335	36.2700	42.4362	. 3 92 4 13	1 39 2 0
STATES OF STATES	12.501-125.31	5 13	15.314	16.2774	42.6434	.398 4 1	0 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
2 00015 32 62377	1135.31	377	15.330	38.2831	65. 94.99	141 4 000	0 0
# 1	1236 1126 31	36 36	15.319	38.2784	42 • 84 MD 42 • 95 MG	, Mr	1 62 1
2	, ; ; ·	E 6.	150	34.2975	62, 4534 · 54 · 54 · 54 · 54 · 54 · 54 · 54	es es	Num Num
ATTENDED 12 12 42146	10.0	3.5	15.361	18.2832	1956.54	116 5 165	- 5
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	-105, 115	6.5 8.8	15.374	78.2924 38.2911	42.95.87	.310 5 14	
ANTICATION TO BE SENTED TO THE SENTENCE OF THE	.3165 -115.315	2.3	15.399	5662.91	42.8548	.136 4 14	147 4 0
ATTEMPTS 149 96694 .3129	.3124		15, 398	36,2970	1258.54	•	1 2 951
47TE4P45 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 15	.3226 .233.325	יי פיי	15.420	38.2984	42.4593		9 4 691
2 - 60067 132 152 - 62095 - 0295		25	15.426	38.2957	42.8624	tuh (
ATTEMPTS 134 153			15.637	18.2995	1598.23	- 15g	4
2 000007 32.420000 2 000007 32.420000 4 000000 4 0000000000000000000000	-135.316 -135.316	4. A	150.45W	38,3819	42.9670 47.9669	.124 5 152	N6 N6
ATTINDES AND ASSESSED.		2.2	15° 455	38,3857	42.9701	884 E 890.	# N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
25 00275 52 62111 2 00275 52 62111 21154915 117 66	-105-316	52	15.470	39.3059	42.8797	312 5 155	200
ATTENDED 133 157 1385	1147-115, 716	2.5	15.480	36.3953	45.8694	.010 \$ 156	. S
ATTENDED ING 1.50 TOTAL	-105.31	629	15,491	36.3676	1698.34	. 306 4 157	•
22 . 00146 32. 42113	-136.31	629	19.530	38,3058	42.8574	.033 4 158	30 7 8
ATTEMPTS 141 160 00524	1122 -106. 3	1672	15.509	30.3015	42.8623	.001 4 100.	149 1 0
ATTEMPTS 162 161 . Jugz . 3107	.3107	1529	15.519	36.3006	42.9815	* 000 4 15	6
2 . 83831 12. 42126		6691	15.530	190-161	- 42, 9544	. 896 4- 151	• •

Part II. Sample Output of Velocity Program.

The columns of the velocity program are labeled, with the exception of columns 7 and 9, that list the errors in the velocity components in meters per second to within the nearest decimeter per second.

The difference between columns 2 and 1 represents the time elapsed (in seconds) between the first and last trail position files used to compute the velocity.

Column 3 is the altitude in kilometers.

Columns 4 and 5 give the azimuth and magnitude of the velocity vector. For example, an azimuth of 90 degrees and magnitude of 20 meters would correspond to a wind of 20 m/sec blowing from West to East.

Columns 6 and 7 list the East-West component of the wind and its standard error.

Columns 8 and 9 give the North-South component of the wind and its standard error.

The last column indicates the number of frames that were used to compute the wind, that is, through how many points a least-squares straight line was fitted, whose slope is the wind at that altitude.

11HE	11ME utGu	aLī KH	uEs JEs	WEL M/s	WEH M/S		UNS M/S		NF
 3563			JEJ		m/ 3				
40.	95.	16.76	127.15	13.5	15.2	.2	-11.6	.3	4
46.	95.	16.98.0	126.4	18.4	14.5	- 3	-11.4	• •	
48.	. 5. 95.	17.8810 17.824ú	115.6. 117.38	15.4 15.7	13.9 13.9	.1 .0	-6.7 -7.2	.2 .1	4
48.	75.	17.8446	119.32	16.4	14.3	•1	-0.0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ij
 	5	-:7.0630	110-/-		14.2	-6			4
40.	45.	17.0.40	110.20	16.5	14.3	. 8	-: •2	• 1	4
40.	95.	17.1006	120.45	16.5	14.2	• 3	-8.3	•1	•
4Ú.	45. 45.	17.1240 17.1406	122.18	16.6 16.2	14.0 13	.0	-6.8 -0.4	•1	4
40.	45.	17.1604	120.23	15.8	13.7	. 5	0	.1	4
 _44-	5	12-1-44	122.3.	16-0-			-8.6	•1	4
40.	95.	17.2000	115.23	15.1	13.7	• 0	-6.4	• 2	•
4ú.	45. 15.	17.2206 17.2400	112.48	15.3 15.5	14•2 14•6	. Q . D	-5.9 -5.8	•1	4
40.	. 5 .	17.2606	110.25	15.6	14.7	• 3	-5.4	•1	4
43.	75.	17.2830	112.94	15.7	14.5	•1	-6.1	. 0	4
 		T1-3040	114.27	15.7	14.3		6, 6	1	4
4	.5.	17.32.4	117.15	15.9	14.1	• 2	-7.2	• 1	4
40.	45. . 5.	17.34.4 17.36.4	119.55 117.58	16.0 15.9	14.0 14.1	. 0 . 0	-7.u -7.3	•1 •3	4
64.	75.	17.3600	115.52	15.6	14.1	.0	-6.7	.0	4
	75.	17-4010	116.42	15.6	14. 1	• 0	-7.2	•1	4
 	٠٠٠ مڇن ٠٠	17-4244	110.37	15.4	13.9	•1	· · Z. 7	• 1	4
40.	. 5 . 75 .	17.440á 17.4000	128.25	16.1 16.1	13 13. 7	•1	1 -8.5	.0 .1	4
40.	y5.	17.4500	122.90	16.4	13. 8	• 3	-8.9	. ,	4
400	,5.	17.51uc	125.44	16.7	14.6	• •	-4.7	•1	4
44.	45.	17.52.0	128.15	17.3	13.6	• 1	-10.7	. 4	4
 64 a	5.	17.54.14	140.07	17.6	13. b	• 1	-11.2	1.0	4
44.	45.	17.5644 17.5840	123.25	15.4 15.1	12.9 12.6	• 0	-8.4 -0.3		4
4	,,,	17.6830	123.,4	15.3	12.7	. i	-8.5	.0	4
40 .	. 5 .	17.6200	125.14	15.5	12.7	.1	•••;	• 2	4
40.	95.	17.04.00	128.67	16.2	12.6	• 2	-13.1	.3	4
 44+	. 45. ,5.	17-060ú 17-63 du	136.97	16.5 16.9	12.4 12.2	• 4	-10.8 -11.7	.2	4
4J.	75.	17.7000	135.78	17.7	12.3	• .	-12.7	1.3	4
40.	. 5 .	17.7200	137.49	17.9	12.1	.9	-13.2	1.7	4
44.	45.	17.7400	127.34	10.6	B • 4	• 3	-6.5	.1	4
444.	45.	17.76.0	129.12	16.5	5.1	٠٤	-6.6	•1	
 40 ·	*5.	17.7010 17	130.53	16.7 10.0	8.2 7.,	•1 - •1	-7.1	k	4
44.	75.	17.8200	129.91	7.6	7.5	:á	-6.3	.2	4
46.	75.	17.8433	149.32	9.6	7. 4	• 3	-6.2	• 1	4
4	.5.	17.0000	144.01	3.7	7. 4	٠ù	-5.2	.2	4
40.	75.	17.88.10	125.71	9.2 9.0	7.5 7.6	• ú	- 5. 4 = 5. 9	0	. 4
40.	. 5a. 75.	17.92vi	120.13	9.8	7.6		-6.1	.1	4
***	45.	17.3400	130.48	14.1	7.7	• •	-6.6	•1	4
40.	ı5.	17. 2600	129.51	9.9	7.7	• 1	-6.3	.5	4
40.	. 5 •	17.06	112.51	٠.,	٥٠2	• ŗ	-3.4	• 2	4
46.	15. 15.	18.32.3	114.25	9.3 9.6	4.5 4.5	• 0 • ù	-3.9 -4.5	.1 .1	4
40.	.>.	10.04.0	161.07	2.0	J. 3	• 1	-4.,	.0	4
40.	95.	18.0000	122.43	9.7	8.2	•1	-5.2	. 1	4
40.	. 5 .	10.0800	164.57	10.1	8.3	• 0	-5.7	•1	4
40.	45. 45.	16.10.0	127.77	10.3 16.7	8.1 5.2	• i	-6.3 -6.9	•1	4
40.	77.	18.1206 10.14uú	137 133.ju	11.3	8.2	••	-7.8	.5	7
40.	. 5 .	10.1634	136.23	11.3	7	. 3	1	.6	4
~0.	45.	14.1500	1 31 . 85	8.7	6.5	. 0	-5.6	•1	4
40.	15.	10.26.6	134.50	8.5	6.3	•1	-6.2	• 1	4
4	95.	10.2400	137.11	9. ú 9. 2	o.2 b.0	• 1 • 1	-6.6 -6.,	.0 .1	4
		10.2640	141.44	9.6	ý. Q		-1.5	. 3	4
40.	15.	15.2500	144.47	16.0	5.8	. 4	-8.1	.5	4
4Ú •	15.	16.3600	145.73	4.6	5.4	• •	-0.0	. 4	4
4u .	15.	10.3200	147.74	7.6 	4.1	• 1	-6.4 -7.3	•2	4
~0. 40.	. 5 • 95 •	10.34 uu 18.30 uü	151	4.2	3. 9 3. 9	• 1	-8.4		ä
	45	-10.5600		4.6	3.7	.6	-6.9	. 5	4
4	.5.	16.64	54.15	10.1	3.0	-6	-9.4	- 0	4

the market of the appropriate the property of the second o

ilne Seus	i ine	ALT AM	AZ UES	déL M/s	N EN		VNS N/5		NP
40.	5.	15.5000	125.22	10	13.7	• 0	-9.7	•1	•
40.	45. 45.	15.5200	123.46	16.2 16.2	13.5 13.3	. 0	-9.0 -9.2	•1 •2	4
4	,5·	15.56.4	122.24	15.5	13.1		-4.3	.2	
40.	75.	15.58.4	117.72	14	13.2	. 5	-6.7	.1	4
						•4			
44.	15.	15.6240	113.72	14.6	13.4	- 0	-5.9	• 0	4
•••	35.	15.64.4	114.67	14.4	13.5 14.0	• •	-5.1 -3.3	-1	4
4u.	.5.	15.66.ù 15.6.vù	103.44	14.7	14.2	. u	-4.8	.1 .1	į
40.	75.	15.7000	105.68	15.0	14.4		-4.0		4
		- 15-2234	146-33				•4.3	•1	4
4	. 5 .	15.74.6	167.75	15.0	15.1	. u	-4.8	•1	4
•u.	75.	15.7010	107 - 1	16.1 16.5	15.3	• •	-4. s 4. 9	• 1	4
-u.	45. 45.	15.4444	147.13	16.5	15.8 16.1	• • •	-4.7	.1 .1	7
40.	95.	15.4236	100.34	17.2	10.4	• •	-5.0	.1	4
		15.4440	145.29	17.0	10.9	. a	4-8	•1	4
43.	. 5 .	15.6644	186.30	17.9	17.1	• 3	-5.0	.1	
***	45.	15.443.	107.53	14.2	17. 4	• 1	- 5. 5	•1	4
4	15.	15.40.6	138.75	14.6	17.6 17.3	• 9	-6. u -6. 4	•1	4
4 4.i.	15. . et	15.94.0	103-72	1003	17.5	.1	-6.5	.1	ï
		15.4648	111.40	19.3	14.0		-7.1		
40.	45.	15.9000	112.70	19.7	18.2	. 0	-7.6	.1	4
wü.	95.	16	114011	26.0	10.2	• 1	-6.2	•1	4
44.	35.	16.0230	115.29	26.2	18.2	• 1	-8.6	• 1	4
•0•	.5.	16.0436	116.51	24.3	10 • 2 18 • 1	• •	-9.1 -9.6	.1 .1	*
40.	75.	16.06.0	117.42	24.5 24.1	17. 9	•1 •1	+14.3	.0	- 7
4	15.	16.10.0	121.42	20.0	17.0	.2	-10.9	.0	- 4
	45.	16.1230	122.40	21.2	17	•1	-11.3	-1	4
40.	45.	16.14.6	145.00	21.5	17.6	. 1	-11.8	• 0	•
• · · ·	95.	10-1644	124.50	21.7	17.9 15.1	• •	-12.3 -12.0	•0	4
	95. . 45.	16.13	126.69	22.2	18.3	.i	-13.7	.;	4
40.	. 5.	16.2246	125	23.7	18.5	. i	-14.7	.4	4
44.	95.	16.2400	130.06	24.4	18.5	• 5	-15.9	. 3	
** .	75.	16.2044	131.76	24.4	19.5	1.	-:6.6	.9	4
•••	.5.	10.20.	1 33 o	25.6	18.7	1.1	-17.5	1.0	4
40. wi.	75. 75.	10.5036	134.30	2u.4 19.2	14.6 13.0	• 1 • 3	-1 +. 2 -1 3. 6	- 3	4
	95.	16.34.0	136.13	18.0	13.0	. 5	-13.5	. 4	4
4	45.	16.36	136.11	17.5	12.1	• 2	-12.6	. 3	4
***	75.	10.3844	136.54	16.5	11.4	.2.	-11.9	.4	4
	. 5 .	16.4406	135.61	15.4	10.6	• 1	-11.0	. 4	•
4 J .	45. 45.	16.4200 16.4400	134.15	14.4 i.j.4	10.2 9.3	•1	-16.2	•2	4
40.	,5.	10.4000	127.12	12.1	9.6	.;	-7.3	• 1	4
ΨŰ.	5.	16.4.3.	110.51	11.5	10.1	. 3	-5.6	• 2	4
40.	45.	10.5000	111.00	11.9	11.1	. 3	-4.3	• 2	4
***	75.	10.5206	112.01	12.6	11.6	- 1	-4.7	•1	4
40.	J5.	16.5436	7.56	13.4	12.5 12	•2	-4.U	.2	4
4u.	72. 7.	16.564A 16.5800	108.69	13.6 14.2	13.3	.i	-4.8		ï
40.	75.	16.6895	109.24	14.6	13.6	.i	-4.6	.1	4
40.	75.	16.6200	104.25	15.6	1 5. 1	•1	-3.4	•2	4
40.	٠5.	10.0444	105.33	15.6	15.3	•1	-4.2	-1	4
40.	. 5 .		166.51	16.1	15. 4 15. 5	. 9 . 1	-4.6 -5.2	• 1 • 1	4
40.	45. 45.	16.6800 16.7030	108.44 109.71	16.3 16.6	15.6		-5.6	.0	•
4	,5.	10.72.0	111.15	16.6	17.5		-6.0	.1	- 7
***	45.	10.74.0	113.50	10.8	15. 4	. ?	-6.7	.1	4
40.	>.	10.76.4	114.34	17.1	15.5	٠.	-7.4	•1	4
44.	77.	16.7433	115.74	17.4	15.6	• 2	-7.5	• 0	4
44.	15.	16.4846	117.44	17.6	15.0 15.9	• 2	-8.6	•1	4
4u.	. 5 .	10.0244	118.70	10.1 1	15.3	٠,	• 1	.1	ä
46.	75.	10.6000	1.1.19	19.1	16.3		- 4. 8	.1	4
40.	75.	10.8840	122.55	20.0	16.9	•1	-10.6	• 1	4
46.	.5.	10.2016	124.45	20.2	16.7	•1	-11.4	•2	4
44.	#	10.9200	120.25	20.4	10.4	. 2	-12.0	• \$	•
40.	y5.	.v.9+ úÚ	120.42	19.1	15.4	• 1	-11.4	. 1	-

line	TIME	mL1	42	VEL	VEN	VIG	MP · =
SEUS	-EC2	KM	JES	N/ 3	H/5	M/\$	
44.	70.	14-84-6	115.01	27.9	25.3	-11.6	.5 3
40 a	/	14-00-0	1166	28.9	25. 9 26. 5	.) -12.7 .6 -12.,	.2 · 3 .1 3
40. 40.	70. 95.	14.6.88	1157 110.14	2y.4 2y.2	26.3	.1 -12.9	.1 4
40.	y5 .	14-1200	116.19	29.3	26. 3	.0 -12.9	.2 4
— 40 -	ـــ ــجئ ي ـــــ 15.	_ 14-14-0 14-10u0	114-76- 112.56	30-3 -	26.5 27.1	.1 -12.2	.2 4
40.	.5.	14.1.36	148.54	29.8	20.3	.0 -9.5	.3
40.	15.	14.2010	109.37	40.0	28.3	-1 -9.9	•0 4
44.	45. 45.	14-2260	110.40 111.56	3G.5 31.1	28.5 28.9	., -10.6 .1 -11.4	.1 4
- 40		- 14-26-3		31		-12-2	
44.	95.	14.28 40	113.46	52.3	29.6	-12-8	•2
4ú.	95.	14.30.0	113.42	32.9 35.6	30.2 3(.,	.0 -13.1 .0 -13.5	.2 4
***	95.	14.340.	113.86	33.6	30.8	.1 -13.6	4
40.	. 5 .	14.36.0	114.28	33.9	30.9	-13.9	41 4
68 0		14-3406 14-4000	114.30	33.4 34.6	30. 6 31.2	1 -15.1	•1 4
46.	,5.	14.4230	116.10	54.8	31.3	.1 -15.3	.1 4
4ù.	. 5 .	14.4446	116./4	35.0	31.3	.0 -15.7	•1 4
40.	75. 75.	14.4644	117.29	ა5.1 34.9	31.2 30.9	.1 -16.1 .0 -16.3	.1 4
. 644-		- :4-5	117.65	34.0	36.0	.116.1	.1 4
44.	75.	14.5200	117.65	34.3	30.3	.9 -15.2	.2 4
40.	. 5 •	14.54J0 14.56ú0	118.43	34.3 34.6	30.2 30.3	.1 -16.3 .1 -16.8	.8 4
48.	45. 45.	14.5630	119.40	35.4	32.5	-17.9	.5 4
40.	J5.	14.0006	121.71	15.8	36.5	.0 -14.8	.6 4
• • •		14.0246	1226	36.4	30.3	.6 =1,, 5 -	.7 4
4Ú.	45. 45.	14.648û 14.66JB	124.16	36. i 36. 1	29. s 29. 5	.5 -20.2 1.ú - 20.9	.5
4	,5.	14.6000	126.03	36.7	24.5	1.0 -21.9	.5 4
***	35.	14.7000	127.82	37.3	29.4	1.1 -22.	.7 4 1.0 1
46 . 46 .	. 5 .	14.7244	128.24	37.4 37.9	29.4 29.2	1.3 -23.2 1.4 -24.2	1.0 4
46.	15.	14.7030	130.33	14.5	29.1	1.4 -25.2	1.4 4
4	25.	14.7300	130.32	30.1	23.0	-19-5	.2 4
40.	. 5 • 95 •	14.6000	130.47	₹3+3 29+2	22.7 22.2	.1 -14 .8 -18.9	.2 4 .1 4
40.	95.	14.8400	138.67	28.9	21.9	.0 -18.9	.2
4	٠٥٠	14-06-6	131-17	20.4	21.7		• 3 · · · · •
40.	95. .5.	14.8800 14.5830	130.19	27 .7 26.9	21.2 20.9	•1 -17•. •0 -16•8	.6 4 .6 4
40. 40.	. 2 • 25 •	14.9200	124.17	25.3	21.0	.0 -14.2	.1 4
44.	45.	14.9600	123.39	25.5	21.2	-14.2	.1 4
40.	,5.	14.70ui 14.70ui	123.81	25.5 25.3	21.2 21.2	.) -14.2 .6=13	.1 4 2 4
40.	. 5. 75.	15.0000	123.16	25.2	21.1	.1 -13.8	.2 4 .
40 -	75.	15.0200	123.37	25.0	20.9	.1 -13.8	.3 4
40.0	,5. 35.	15.06JÜ 15.06JÜ	122.71	24.6 23.0	27 20.1	.1 -13.3 .1 -12.4	.4 4
**.	5.	15.08 10	123.55	23.9	20.0	.1 -13.2	. 7
44.	. 35.	15.1836	125.11	24.0	19.7	•6 +13.4	.3 . 4
40.	₹5.	15.12.0	127.21	24.7	19.7	.3 -14.9 .5 -15.8	.2 4
46.	.∌. 5.	15.14du 15.16uu	128.61	25.2 25.0	19.6 17	.6 -16.3	.3
40.	45.	15.1600	130.94	25.9	19. 6	.7 -17.0	.7 4
4ű.	45.	15.2030	130.75	22.1	17.2	.4 -14/8 .1 -13.0	.5
***	.5. 45.	15.2206 15.2400	131.20	26.5	15.7 15.4	.1 -13.0 .2 -13.5	.1 4
40.	5.	15.2000	134.44	19.1	14.5	.1 -12.4	.3 4
44.	95.	15.2800	124.47	10.7	14.3	-1 -12.0	.1 4
40.	75.	15.300u 15.3200	133.22	18.2 17.8	13.9 13.8	.; -11.7 .0 -11.2	.2 4
40.		15.3444	120.0.	17.3	13.7	-10.3-	.1 4
44.	95 ·	15.3000	125.10	17.4	13.9	.0 -10.4	.1 4
40.	45. .>.	15.3810	127.26	17.4 .7.5	13.9 13.e	.0 -10.5 .0 -10.7	.2 4
40.	.5. 95.	15.4200	129.62	17.1	13.6	.0 -10.0	.2 4
	۶.	15-4-00	124.19	16.7	13.8	.0 -9.4	-1 4
44.	99. 15.	19-46 15-4 6 -u	124.43	16.0 17.u	1 3. 8 13. s	9.6	

The second second second second second

ılma SEÜS	JEGS LAME	AL I Kri	uZ uEs	VEL M/ 3	WEN M/S		WN5 M/S	-	IP.
4	77.	10.4240	160.98	4.8	3.2	•6	-9.3	•2	4
40. 40.	95.	14.44.0	102.73	9.9	2.9	•6	-9.5	.3	-
40 .	yb.	10.46.6	104.15	16.2	2.0	• b	-7.0	•5	4
40.	y5.	14.45.6	165.70	11.2	2.8	• 6	-10.c	• 9	4
40.	. 5.	10.5000	167.3.	11.9	2.6	.7	-11.6	1.0	•
40 a	. y5	- 14 -52 44 18.5440	170.48	13.6	2.6 -	1.2	-12.9 -13.4	1,3	6
40.	,5.	10.5630	1/2.43	13.9	1.8	1.9	-13.8	1.1	
44.	. 5 .	10.5.10	173.65	14.0	1.6	1	-14.7	1.4	4
. 0.	95.	14.0000	174.07	15.7	1.5	2.0	-15.6	1.9	4
40.	45. 5 -	18.6200	175.72	16.7 17.7-	1.2	1.9	-16.6 -17.7	2.3	4
	- 3 -	18.0000	176-65	18.6	1.0	1.0	-16	2.6	
	5.	10.0000	171	14.5	. 6	1.7	-19.5	3.2	4
40.	75.	10.7000	179.09	20.6	. 3	1.4	-20.6	3.7	4
40.	45.	18.7200	179.46	21.5	• 1	1.2	-21.5	3.0	4
40.0	.5.	10.7+10	1.0.52	22.2 22.3	s 6	1.0	-22.2	3.9	4
	. 5. 95.	10.7646	215.13	7.7	-4.4	.0	-6.3	.1	ï
40.	15.	14.80.0	215.37	7.8	-4.5	.0	-6.3	.1	4
4	٠5،	10.0200	-14-11	6.1	-4.4	-1	-6.2	. 1	4
40.	35.	14.44.0	212.45	8.3	-4.4	-1	-7.0	. 1	4
40.	.5.	10.0636	214.01	8.5 4.3	-4.6	• 2 • 1	-7.0 6.3	5	. (.
44.	35.	18.48.40	220.26	4.3	-9.4 -4.1	• 1	-1.4	. 3	4
4	, de	10.7000	< 41.00 U	4.4	-3.9	.1	-2.1	.1	Ĭ.
40.	.5.	10.7400	231 . 7	4.7	-3.7	•1	-2.,	.1	4
44.	77.	14.4044	227.11	4.5	-3.5	• 1	-3.3	.1	4
44.	75.	19.4980	225.54	4.8	-3.5	• 1	-3.4	-1	4 4.
40.	₽ > 75•	19.0200	224.74	4.8	-j. 4 -3. 4		-3,6		4
	. 5.	17.0200	2200/0	4.6	-3.5	. 0	-3.0	:5	4
44.	45.	19.06.0	240-19	4.2	-3.8	.0	-1.7	.2	4
44.	75.	19.0000	207.14	3.6	-3.4	• 1	1.1	• 2	4
40.	ッラ・	19.1030	271.73	3.5	+j.5	•1 •1	.6 	2	4
. 4 4.1.	. 5. 45.	19.1234	270.35	3.6 3.8	-3.6 -3.7	•1	6		4
40.	25.	19.1000	250.49	4-1	-3.8	.2	-1.4	Š	4
4	27.		246.51	4.5	-4. 6	• 2	- 2. 1	• 2	4
40.	45.	14.5040	234.20	5.4	- 4. 1	•\$	-2.,	.5	4
₩ J •	. 5 •	19.22.00	227.54	5.6 6.3	-4.1 -4.2	• 3	-3.8 4.7	1	4
40.	79. 75.	19.2436	221.04	7	-4.2	• 2	-5.6	.1	•
40.	ردر	17.2.00	212.50	7.8	-4.2	•2	-6.6	ž	4
40.	5.	19.3000	20 ! 4	J.7	-4.1	.1	-7.7	. 2	4
***	45.	19.5000	244.75	9.6	-4.0	-1	-8.7	.1	4
40.	45. J>.	19.340u 19.36uu	202-24	10.4 11.2	-4.0	. 2	-9.7 	. 2 3	. 4
40.	75.	14.3840	199.16	12.0	-4.1		-11.3	1.2	4
40.	. 5 .	17.43.4	199.59	12.5	-4.2	. 3	-11.6	1.2	4
40.	35.	19.4200	199.57	12.7	-4.2	. 3	-11.9	1.2	4
• 0 •	¥5.	19.4400	221 4	4.6	-5.b	• 3	- 6.5	•1	•
	.5.	17.4084	224.18	8.4	-5.8 -6.8	.0	-6.0	4	•
	95.	19.5000	226.53	4.6	-6.2	.1	-5.9	.1	•
46.	15.	19.5200	225.39	9.0	-6.4	.1	-6.3	. 2	4
46 .	25.	19.54.0	232.14	0.3	-7.1	•1	- 5. 4	-1	•
44.	y5.	19.5600	234.78	4.0	-7.4	.1	-5.2 -4.0	.2	•
46. 46.	. 5 • 45 •	19.6334	242.45	5.6 5.5	-7.6 -7.6	::	-3.7	.1	
40.	75.	19.6200	244.65	4.5	-7.7		-3.6		i
40.	.5.	17.6400	2-5.54	8.5	-7.8	. 4	-3.6	.1	4
40.	. 5 •	1 60 00	240.40	6	٥٠٠-	. 0	-3.1	•1	•
40.	75.	19.08.0	200.35	8.4	-4.3	• •	-1.4	.1	*
4ú.	15.	19.70uü 17.7euu	200.63	8.5	-6.4 -a.5	.0	-1.4	.0	6
40.	25.	19.7400	259.84	4. 5	-1.6	. 3	-1.5	.1	
40.	. 5.	19.7640	205.37	4.1	-6.0		7	.5	•
40.	17.	19.7046	272.55	6.9	-6.9	.1	. 3	.2	4
40.	77.	19.8000	267.64	0 / 6	-6.0	• 1	1	• 1	•
40.	, 5	19.0246 19.0 946	242.44 257.43	6.7	-0. h -0. 6	•1 •1	-, 9 -1-, 5	•1 •••••1	. 6 . 6
44.	45.	14.Aniii	252.42	6. J	-6.5	-1	-2.1	. 1	7

ilne	, INc	ALI	AŽ	#i.L	v E H	VNS		NP
3663	JEGS	KH.	JEU	Mrs	#/S	H/S		
4	٠5٠	19.0010	245.11	b. 3	-6.3	1 -2.0	• 1	4
4ú.	15. 15.	19.9200	243.25	7.2	-n. 5 -6.4	•1 -3.3 •1 -3.7	.0	4
4 J .	77.	19.9400	239.91	7.4 7.7	-6.4	.1 -4.1	.1	į
4	35.	13.3400	231.17	7.5	-6.1	-4.9	. î	Į.
** .	,5,	14.4046	227.56	4.2	-0.0	.1 -5.6	. 5	4
40.	. 5.	20.00.00	244. 1	2	-7.4	.C -3.5	. 1	4
40.	45.	20.8230	250.19	4.1	-7.6	.0 -2.6	• 1	4
40.	すり。	20.0430	206.14	7.5	-7.5	•¢ -•5	•1	4
4	,5.	26.0000		7.3	-7.3	.05	- 1	4
4ù.)5. . 46.	20.0.00	264.5.	7.2	-7.1 -6.9	.07	•1	4
40.	95.	20.1200	267.44	7.1	-7.1	.C4	.1	4
***	95.	.0.14.0	203.05	7.2	-7.1		. 6	4
40.	95.	20.1000	200.02	7.3	-7.2	.0 -1.2	. 0	4
46.	5.	24-1-30	250.04	7.4	-7.3	.0 -1.3	•2	4
40.	45.	20.2036	208.35	7.2	-7.2	.)2	. 0	4
***	¥5.	.0.22	272-15	6.8	-6. #	.1 .3	•1	4
46.	, 5 .	20.2444	277.27	6.2	-6.2	•1 •0	- 1	4
46.	,5. ,5.	20.2000	270.16	5.0	-5.7 -5.4	•1 •6 •1 •4	• 0	4
40.	75.	20.200u 20.300ü	274.19	5.4 5.2	-5.2	.1 .3	.1	ī
4	15.	£9.3200	.73.79	4.7	-4.7	.1 .3	. 0	- 4
44.	95.	28.3440	274.74	4.4	*4.4	.0 .4	. 1	4
40.	. 5 .	20.3600	201.62	4.3	-4.3	.02	. 1	4
43.	45.	20.3800	2683	4.5	-4.5	-18	• 1	4
40.	75.	20.40.0	2 > 3 . 4 4	4.9	-4.7	•1 -1 •4	•0	4
• •	15.	24.4236	249.11	5.1	-4.8	.0 -1.8	-1	4
40.	y5. y5.	20.44.10	244.41	5.3	-4. L -4. B	.1 -2.3	.2	4
4u.	75.	20.40JU	234.57	5.5 5.9	-4.8	.0 -3.4	.7	7
4	95.	20.5000	254.54	5.1	-4. 5	-1.3	. 6	4
40.	75.	20.52.00	250.24	5.2	-4.9	.C -1	•1	4
40.	. 5 .	20.5430	244.00	5.4	-4 . 8	.0 -2.3	- 1	4
40.	45.	20.5610	239.94	5.7	-4.9	.0 -2.8	• 1	4
4ú -	75.	48.5844	235.11	6.8	=4.4	-1 -3-4	· •1 ·	. 4
4. •	,,,	<0.00Ju	2341	0.3	-5.1	.2 -3.6	.6	4
40.	95 .	20.6200	261.23	6.1	-6.0	.1, .1 1.3	•5	4
40. 40.	95. 95.	20.6444 20.6644	284.79	4.9 4.2	-4.7 -3.9	•1 1•3 •1 1•6	•1	į
4	75.	20.0000	3.3.29	3.6	-3.0	.2 2.0	.0	
. bu.	75.	< 8.7 444	348.47	2.7	-2.1			·
bú.	5.	20.72.6	2,2.34	2.6	-2.3	.1 1.3	•1	3
	45.	24.7440	285.58	2.4	-2.3	•1 •7	. 0	3
60.	75.	20.7600	264.11	2.1	-2.1	• ų • 5	•1	3
6	,5.	46.8046	2736	1.7	-1.7	.) .2	• 0	3
6	95.	20.00	. 0/2	1.3	-1.3 -1.1	.00		3 3
bu.	15. 15.	20.424u 20.4440	250.22	1. d 2. d	-1.7	.1 -1.3	.1	3
b	.5.	26.563.	223.40	3.1	-2.1	-2.2	. õ	3
bu.	95.	20.8800	221.90	3.6	-2.4	.0 -2.7	. 0	3
60.	5.	24.3630	224.57	4. 0	-2.6	.1 -3.0	.1	3
64.	75.	20.9290	220.53	4.4	-2.9	.1 -3.4	• 0	3
Du .	15.	20.34.0	218.78	4.9	- 3. 1	.3 =3.4	• 1	3
0. .	٠٠.	<0.4049	217.35	5.4	-3.2	.0 -4.3	-1	3
٠ ناه	.5.	24.5.00	214.25	6.0	-3.4 -3.3	•1 -4•9 •1 -5•8	• 2	7 3
6u.	45.	21.0900 21.02-0	209.43	6.7 7.3	-3. 4	•1 -6.5	.2	3
D	JD 0	21.02.0	603.22	3.0	-3.3	.0 -7.3	. 2	ś
60.	y5.	21.3600	200.78	8.9	-3.2	.23	. 0	•
où.	5.	21.0.00	1,7.00	16.0	-2.9	.3 -9.6	. 0	3
. 00	45.	21.10 00	143.26	12.3	-2.6	'.5 - 11.7	. 4	3
oi.	15.	21.1200	191.31	14.4	-2.4	.5 -13. 9	. 3	3
0 J •	٠ 5ر	21.1400	102.70	15.3	-3.3	-4 -15.0	1.0	3
04.	۶.	-1.1040	1:1.21	150 %	- 3, 1	-5 -15.6	1.1	3
60.	45.	21.1600	190.57	16.9	- 5. 1 - 3. 0		1.1	3
6J.	45. 15.	21.20.0 21.22.0	107.63	17.6	-3. U -2. 5	.5 -17.3 .6 -15.0	1.2	3
60.	45.	21.2466	100.73	26.8	-2.5	.7 -20.7	1	3
oi.	5.	21.2000	230.73	10.2	-8.7	.0 -5.2		3
bu.	77.	21.2540	238.74	10.2	-8.8	.0 -5.3	. 2	3
bu .		21.3000		10.4	-6.6	-5 ,5	3	. 3
				4. 0	4.	A - * A	•	

1 T ML	LAME		n2	WEL	VEW		No		NP
iIMŁ uElu	TEC?	AL I	uEi	Mr.J	M/S		/S		47
3663	2503	NII.	563	717 3	7/3	•	,,		
	45.	£1.34.0	243.13	9.4	-8.0	• 0	-4.1	•1	3
60.	#5.	21.3640	243.57	4.0	-7. 4	• •	-4.0	•1	3
٠.	25.	21.3000	240.46	7.0	-7.8	. 0	-4.4	•1	3
60.	75.	21.4040	230	y . 2	-7	• •	-4.7	• 0	3
6u.	95 .	21.4200	236.41	9.4	-7.9	•0	-5.2	•1	3
· 64+ -		- 21.44JU - 21.45			. -7.8 -3.1	• • • • • •	-5.2	2	3
6u .	95.	21.48.0	241.51 242.55	90¢	-3.1	٠ ن ه ه	-4.3	.2	3
bu .	5.	21.5030	250	3.2	- 7	. 0	-3.0	.2	3
60.	75.	21.5200	256.34	8.7	-8.5	. 3	- 2. 1	. 8	3
6.	95.	41.5406	254.57	8.6	-8.3	• ;	-2.3	-1	3
	5	41-56		4.7	-0. 3	. 0	-2-5	•1	3
61.	45.	21.5.00	251.36	6	2 . ي-	• 0	-2.0	• 0	3
60.	95.	21.0000	249.54	8.6	-8.1	• 0	-3.1	•1	3
6u •	95.	21.62	246.64	8.7	-8.0	٠ģ	-3.4	•1 •6	3 7
b. •	45. 45.	21.66.u	245.74 245.30	3.7 8.7	-J. 6 -7. 9	• i	-s.6 -3.6	.1	3
64.	5.	21.6.40	249.24	4	-7.,		-2.9	1	3
00.	95.	21.7000	252.48	4.3	-7.9	.0	-2.4	.1	3
٥٠.	15.	21.7230	254.54	8.4	-8.1	. 5	-2.2	•1	3
o	٠5٠	c1.74.0	271.23	6.5	+5. 5	• 0	• 2	.0	3
60.	45.	21.76.0	270.22	5	4	.0	. 3	• 2	3
tu.	95.	c1.76 àu	202.62	6.4	-8.2	. 0	1.9	. 0	3
- 60			298.61	4-0	-7.5		5.8	• • •	3-
6.	45.	21.82.4	2 = 0 - : 1	7.6	-7.3	• 3	2.0	•2	3
υij.	45.	21.8400	287.48	7.6	-7.2	• 0	2.3	.1 .0	3
ы.	. 5 • 95 •	21.630 21.8540	2.6.1	7.3 7.2	-7.0 -7.0	• 0	2. 1 1. 9	.0	3
64. 68.	77. 15.	21.0000	285.17	7.2	-7.1	• •	1.2	• G	3
6	,5 ·	21.7000	272.35	7.4	-7.4	i	. 3	.2	3
64.	95.	£1.94i0	200.35	7.5	-7.,		3	•1	₹
bu.	75.	21.9000	267.UJ	7.7	-7.7	• 1	3	.0	3
66.	95.	21.5810	264.56	7.5	-7.4	. 1	7	. 0	3
tu.	45.	ذ د د د ک د د	£64.44	7.4	-7.3	• •	7	• 1	3
	45.	22.0260	258.25	7.2	-7.0	• 0	-1.5	.0	3
60.		22.4.30	251 - 35	7.1	-6.7		-2.3	.0	3
. 0.	45.	22.6600 22.0836	247.17	7.1 7.3	-6.6 -6.4	. û 3.	-2.6 -3.6	.3	3
60 . 0	35. 35.	22.10.4	240.23	7.1	-6.6	.0	-2.7	• 2	3
60.	45.	22.1204	251	6.3	-6.6	.0	-2.2	•1	š
bu.	45.	22.1444	249.79	7.2	-6.8	. 0	-2.5	.1	3
0	45.	22.1640	254.70	7.4	-7.0	+0	2-4		X
6.	.15.	22.1	240.01	7.5	-7.L	• u	-2.7	•1	3
vu.	15.	22.2444	247.35	7.7	-/.1	. 0	-3.0	.1	3
ou.	5.	22.2231	244.54	7	-7.1	-0	-3.4	•1	3
64.	95.	22.2434	241 3	8.4 8.7	-7. 3 -7. 5	• 0	-4.0 -4.5	•1 •1	3 3
bû. bu e	15. 15.	42.4000 44.4000	2310	4.6	₩7.5		-4.2		
oŭ.	.5.	22.3344	240. 7		-7.7	. 0	-4.3	.1	3
64.	45.	22.32.0	243.18	9.1	-4 . 1	. i	-4.1	• 2	3
64.	45.	22.3440	246.34	9.1	-5.3		-3.6	-1	3
0.	J5.	22.36	249.25	4.3	-6.7	. 0	-3.3	.2	3
68.	35.	22.380u	249.79	9.3	-8.7	. 0	-3.2	•1	3
οu•	-5.	55.44 H	250-14	4.4	-6.8	•1	- 3- 2	1	3
6	75.	22.4200	240.07	7.7	-9.0 -9.7	• 1	-3.6	•1	3
6.	45.	22.4600 22.4600	246.27	11.1	-10.6	• 0 • T	-3.9 -4.5	•1 •3	3
0 0	.5.	22.4.10	250.17	10.5	-10.0	.;	-2.6	.2	ŝ
	45.	42.5010	254.0 4	10.9	-10.7	. i	-2.3	.4	3
60.	45.	65.5230	270.+0	9.7	-9.7	. 0	. 1	• 2	3
U- •	,5.	22.54.1	209.00	9.3	-9.3	. 0	1	-1	3
bu.	95.	22.5000	200.74	9.2	-9.1	. 0	5	•1	3
bu.	. 5 .	22.50 30	206.44	8.6	-8.5	• 0	5	•1	•
0 U a	45.	22.0000	262.54	0.5	-8.5	• 0	-1.1	•1	3
od •	45.	22.62.5	260.24	8.5	-8.3 -8.2)	-1.4 1.6 -	•1	3 3 ···
6 u.	∌5∙ .5•	22.0404 22.0404	25 7.+ 6 256.42	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-, . 3	• 0	-2.0	• 1	3
60.	45.	22.0000	253.41	8.5	-6.2	.9	-2.4	ii	š
6	75.	22.7000	261.27	8.5	-8.4		-1.3	.;	3
6	,5.	c2.12	679.70	7.5	-7. i	-0	1.3	•1	3
60.	75.	c2.7486	280.00	7.8	-1.6	. U	1.4	.1	7
bu.	>.	22.7600	277.65	7.0	-7.7	•••	1, 1	1	. 3
6.4 ·	46.	22.74.44	27n.44	7.8	-7.7	- 43	. 9	- 1	3

4 I MŁ		INE	ALT	AZ	JÉ.	v E H	VN S		NP	
	JE62	LECS	N/I	ució	Nr a	M/S	M/S			
	b	y5.	- 22.6300	2789	7.8	-7.7	. Ú	1.1	. 3	3
	o.	. 5 .	22246	272072	7.,	-7. .	. Ú	1.3	.1	3
		35.	22.0410	274.61	6.1	-e . G		1.2	.1	3
	Lu.	45.	22.4640	277.33	8.3	-6.2	. 0	1.1	. 1	.3
	U	,5.	22.63.6	276.15	4.4	-0.5	- 3	1.0	. 2	3
	66.	. 45.	22-98-6	216.2-		• 4	. 0			3
	bv.	75.	22.42.0	280.27	8.5	-4.4	• 2	1.5	. 0	1
	64.	75.	22.9430	217.51	8.7	-6.7	• 3	1.4	. 2	3
	64.	35.	22.96:6	270.04	د ه ن	-3.7	• •	1.0	•1	3
	ou.	75.	. 2. 9800	277.32	8.6	-8. 4	- 0	1.2	. 1	3
	óü.	. 5 .	23. 63 Ju	274.5.	>.1	1	• 0	. 7	. 0	3
	-64-	45a-	. 23-62-4	247-17	8.6	-⊌ . 2	. 3	2.5	• 2	3
	bu.	75.	23.4444	284.69	8.2	-6.0	ن ه	2	.1	3
		,5.	ند 6 ۰ ۰ ۵ ۵	276.09	7.4	-7. +	• 0	. 9	.1	3
	bú.	75.	23.68.0	273.75	7.7	-7.7	. 3	. 5	. 1	3
	bu.	75.	23.10.0	274.09	7.2	-7.2	. 0	•5	.1	
	60.	95.	23.1210	674.74	6.9	-6.9	. 2	. 6	.1	3
		15.	. 23.14	675.01	0.5	-6.5	. 6	. 4	• 2	3
	bu.	45.	23.1640	270.71	0.4	-0.4	. 0	. 1	. 1	*
	bu.	. 5 .	23.1.06	267.40	£.3	-0.3	. 3	3	. 1	3
	60.	95.	23.2440	271.49	£. U	-6.0	. 0	. 2	.1	3
		15.	23.2236	271.59	5.4	-5 . B	- 0	. 2	•1	3
•	Du .	,5.	60.6400	263.41	5. 9	-5. y	. 0	2	. 0	3
•		45.	23.2600	2642	6.3	-6.2		4.6.	.1	. 3.
	60.	45.	23.28.00	264.5/	6.5	-ó. 4	. 0	-1.1	• 1	3
	64.	95.	23.3040	255.25	7.0	-6.6		-1.8	. 0	
		75.	23.32.4	240.56	7.7	-7.2		-2.0	. 0	3
	oú.	95.	23.34.10	243.54	8.4	-7.5	. 6	-3.7	. 5	3
	o	. 5.	63.3000	243.17	6.6	-7.7	. 6	-3.9	.1	3
_	. 60	15.	23.3444	241.29	9.0	-7.9		= 4. 3	. 1	3
ALTS=	408	V-L ERKÜK ÷		1550		N-N ERRUR :		6	•-	

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